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one half of those treated in 1909 had tuberculosis, showing an increase of 80 per cent over 1900. Mercantile employees, M. Delpérier maintains, are particularly subject to tuberculosis, due to conditions under which they work.

The scarcity of literature on commercial employees in the United States supports M. Delpérier's theory that this class has heretofore received only secondary attention. The growing movement of education for secretarial work and salesmanship, for sanitary precautions, and the general awakening of the social conscience call for a wider and more accurate knowledge of conditions, needs, and opportunities of this class of workers in the United States.

MAY ALLINSON.

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Le Mouvement Ouvrier en Italie. By A. LANZILLO. Translated into French by S. PIRODDI. (Paris: Marcel Rivière et Cie. Pp. 60.)

Lanzillo's *Mouvement ouvrier en Italie* is more interesting for its point of view than its information. The work of an out-and-out revolutionary unionist (syndicalist) he explains the backward proletarian movement of the South on the basis of a discouraged and stupid people rendered so by a niggardly or ill-developed environment. Nevertheless the first of the recent revolts was in Sicily, where the Fasci (leagues of peasants), victims of famine and social injustice, are "perpetual candidates for insurrection." The almost innumerable strikes and struggles between 1898 and 1904, chiefly in the North, found their leadership largely in the socialist party. The period was punctuated by the killing of the king in 1900. The assassin made "a sacrifice which contributed effectively to change the conditions of the country." Unions and strikes multiplied and succeeded; wages rose. The first General Strike came in 1904, and has been repeated nearly every year since. But the party has turned away from the revolutionists, listening for policy's sake to the leadership of opportunist Turati and compromiser Ferri, traitors to the cause of the working class. Even within their own ranks the syndicalists are menaced by the *gangrène électionniste*. Only a movement keenly critical of every existing power will hold to the great revolutionary ideal and so "sweep before it all the ignoble dross of the nineteenth century."

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F. A. MCKENZIE.